Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE
GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

VOL. VII JUNE, 1919 NO. 6

FINLAND: THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE*

By ERLAND NORDENSKIÖLD
Göteborg Museum

The Finnish race has been bred in the school of adversity. There is no other civilized race that in its entirety dwells so far north. The climate of Finland is severe, the land is poor. Furthermore, the Finns have suffered from the disadvantages of their situation as a small buffer nation. Their country—128,600 square miles in size, about twice as large as New England—is sandwiched between Scandinavian and Slav peoples, with both of whom the Finns are ethnologically unrelated.

The People

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

The Finns belong to the Finno-Ugrian stock and are most closely allied to the Esthonians and Livonians on the Baltic, more remotely with the Finno-Ugrian stocks on the Volga and in the Ural Mountains. From early times the Finns have formed the great majority of the population of Finland: the minority is almost entirely Swedish. In 1910 these two groups formed 99.6 per cent of the total population of 3,115,197, of whom 88 per cent spoke Finnish and 11.6 per cent Swedish.[1] Their geographical distribution is shown on the accompanying map (Fig. 1). In the north of the country there is a small number of Lapps—about 1,300. The number of Russians is also insignificant. In 1900 there were only 5,939 Russians in Finland. During the following years and up to the time of

* This article should be compared with "The Finn in America" by Eugene Van Cleef, published in the *Review*, Vol. 6, 1918, pp. 185-214. Mr. Van Cleef institutes a comparison between conditions in Finland and northeastern Minnesota, where the majority of Finns in the United States are to be found.—EDIT. NOTE.

[1] "Statistisk Årsbok för Finland, 1917," Helsingfors, 1918. Most of the statistics given in this article are taken from this annual. Other data are drawn for the most part from the "Atlas de Finlande," 1910, 1 vol. of maps and 2 vols. of text, Société de Géographie de Finlande, Helsingfors, 1911. A summary of the text by J. Poirot, the French translator, appeared in *Ann. de Géogr.*, Vol. 22, 1913, pp. 310-325 and 417-426.

Copyright, 1919, by the American Geographical Society of New York

the Russian revolution of 1917 their number had increased considerably, owing to the stationing in Finland of large numbers of troops.

Over 3,000,000, or almost the whole population of the country, are Lutheran. Only about 50,000 are Greek Orthodox. These figures show how unwarrantable, from the point of view of ethnology and religion, has been the subjugation of Finland by Russia. As regards culture and tradition this is no less true. The entrance of Finland into the ranks of the free nations should therefore be welcomed by all who cherish the principle of the right of small nations to control their own destinies.

The Settlement of Finland

Finland was inhabited as far back as the Stone Age, of which period considerable finds have come to light. It is interesting to note that implements from that time are lacking in a broad belt of coast land, particularly along the Gulf of Bothnia. Here the land is constantly being reclaimed from the sea by a steady elevation. During the last hundred years these coasts have risen from four to five feet, and the movement seems to have been in progress since the Stone Age. That part of the population that lived on the coast, either on the skerries or at the mouths of the rivers, has been constantly compelled to shift quarters as the sea receded, a circumstance that is confirmed by the position of the finds. The oldest types of implements are to be found in the uplands, while the more recent ones occur relatively more frequently at the lower than at the higher levels.

The first settlement of Finland seems to have been effected from two directions, in the southwest from Uppland in Sweden and in the southeast from the districts round Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega. In the southwest there lived, presumably dating from the Stone Age, Scandinavians (Swedes), who were probably far more numerous in Finland than they are today. It is not known with certainty what stock it was that migrated to Finland from the Ladoga and Onega districts. As far back as the Bronze Age, of which period, however, there are few finds in the country, the west of Finland seems to have had a Scandinavian population, the east a non-Germanic stock. Even during the earlier phases of the Iron Age the Scandinavian population in Finland was presumably very considerable. From the beginning of the later Iron Age (700 A. D.) the Finns appear to have been established in the country. Old names became Finnicized, Scandinavian antiquities diminished in number and disappeared. Only in certain parts, particularly on some sections of the coast and on the Åland Islands, did an unmixed Swedish population remain.

Relations with Sweden and Russia

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Swedes repeatedly made crusades against Finland and finally conquered the country. It remained

a Swedish province until 1809. Many Swedes removed to the coast districts of Finland, especially to Österbotten, fronting on the northern three-quarters of the Gulf of Bothnia. During this period the history of Sweden is the history of Finland too. In common with the Swedes, Finns fought under Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII.

From Sweden Finland received her religion and her political institutions. The whole country has been leavened with Swedish culture.

By reason of her position as a border province Finland was devastated several times by the Russians, especially in the earlier years of the eighteenth century. In two wars that were disastrous for Sweden parts of Finland were lost to Russia during this century. Finland was finally conquered by Russia during the Napoleonic wars. By the Treaty of Fredrikshamn in 1809 Sweden ceded Finland and the Åland Islands, which were united in a kind of personal union with the Russian Empire, that is as an independent state. Respected at first, this independence has been almost completely suppressed during recent years. Before the declaration of independence in 1917 Finland was all but a Russian province. However, in spite of all attempts at Russification, Finland remained faithful to and developed her Western culture, and her cultural relations with Sweden continued to be very considerable. The cultural influence of Russia on Finland was, on the other hand, practically nil. The threatened invasion of Bolshevism in 1918 was the first occasion in history that an intellectual movement coming from the East was of significance to the Finlanders.

It may be said that the Swedish element was completely dominant in Finland, politically, economically, and culturally, up to the end of last century. Since then the Finnish element, among whom a national consciousness began to develop in the earlier half of the century, has risen to a powerful position. The linguistic struggle in Finland has often been bitter and severe; yet it is noteworthy that the Swedish and Finnish populations have never fought each other with any weapons but the pen. It is also noteworthy that the leaders who have worked for the progress of the Finnish-speaking population towards social and political maturity were Swedes, and that those who have advanced the studies of the Finnish language and literature were also in the first place Swedes. Finland is still a country of Swedish culture, even though the linguistic medium is preponderantly Finnish.

The Swedish weft in the population of Finland is, however, more important than would appear from the present extent of the Swedish language. This is shown by the anthropological investigations made by Westerlund and others in regard to the length of the body, the shape of the skull, etc. The Finnish-speaking inhabitants of southern and western Finland are much closer to the Swedish type in these respects than are the Finns living in the northern and eastern parts of the country. In

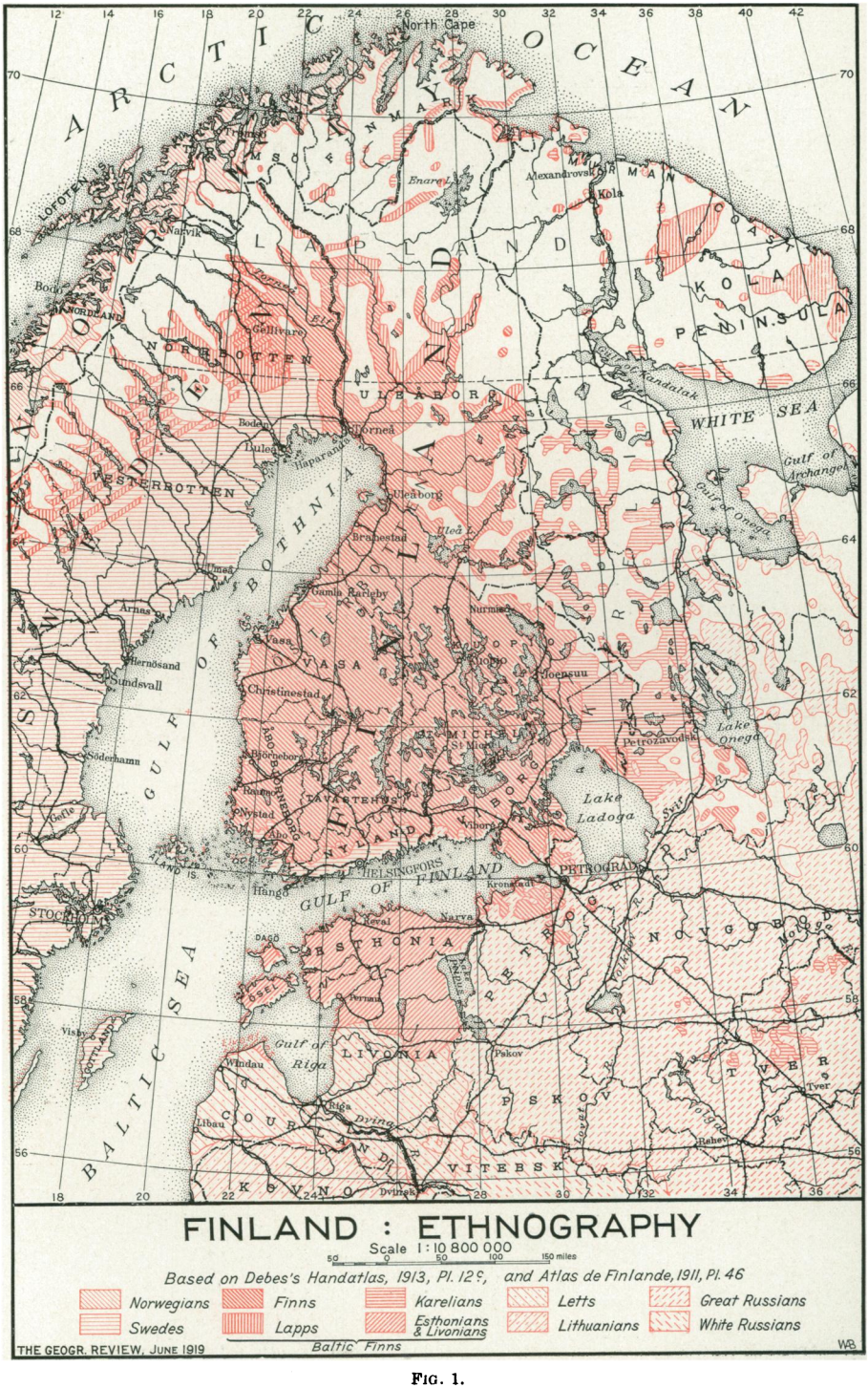
ARCTIC OCEAN
North Cape
Tromsö
Narvik
LOFOTEN Is.
NORDLAND
Bodö
Hernösand
Sundsvall
Östersund
Gefle
Stockholm
Visby
GOTHLAND
BALTIC SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
SWEDEN
NORRBOTTEN
VÄSTERBOTTEN
LAPPLAND
Enare L.
Alexandrovsk
Kola
MURMAN COAST
KOLA PENINSULA
Gulf of Kandalak
WHITE SEA
Gulf of Archangel
Gulf of Onega
Gellivara
Haparanda
Boden
Luleå
Torneå
ULEÅBORG
Uleåborg
Brahestad
Ulea
Umeå
Arjeplog
Gamla Karleby
Nurmes
Vasa
VASA
Jakobstad
Kajana
Christinestad
Kuopio
Lake Onega
Petrozavodsk
ST. MICHEL
St. Michel
Björneborg
Raumo
TAVASTEHUS
Wyborg
Lake Ladoga
Åbo
ÅLAND Is.
NYLAND
HELSINGFORS
FINLAND
PETROGRAD
Hangö
GULF OF FINLAND
Kronstadt
Reval
Narva
ESTHONIA
DAGÖ
ÖSEL
Pernau
Gulf of Riga
Windau
LIVONIA
Pskov
Riga
Dvina R.
COURLAND
PSKOV
Tver
Volga R.
Rehev
VITEBSK
Dvinsk
KOVNO
FINLAND : ETHNOGRAPHY
Scale 1:10 800 000
50 0 50 100 150 miles
Based on Debes's Handatlas, 1913, Pl. 12 c, and Atlas de Finlande, 1911, Pl. 46
Norwegians
Swedes
Finns
Lapps
Karelians
Esthonians & Livonians
Letts
Lithuanians
Great Russians
White Russians
Baltic Finns
THE GEOGR. REVIEW, JUNE 1919
WB

FIG. 1.

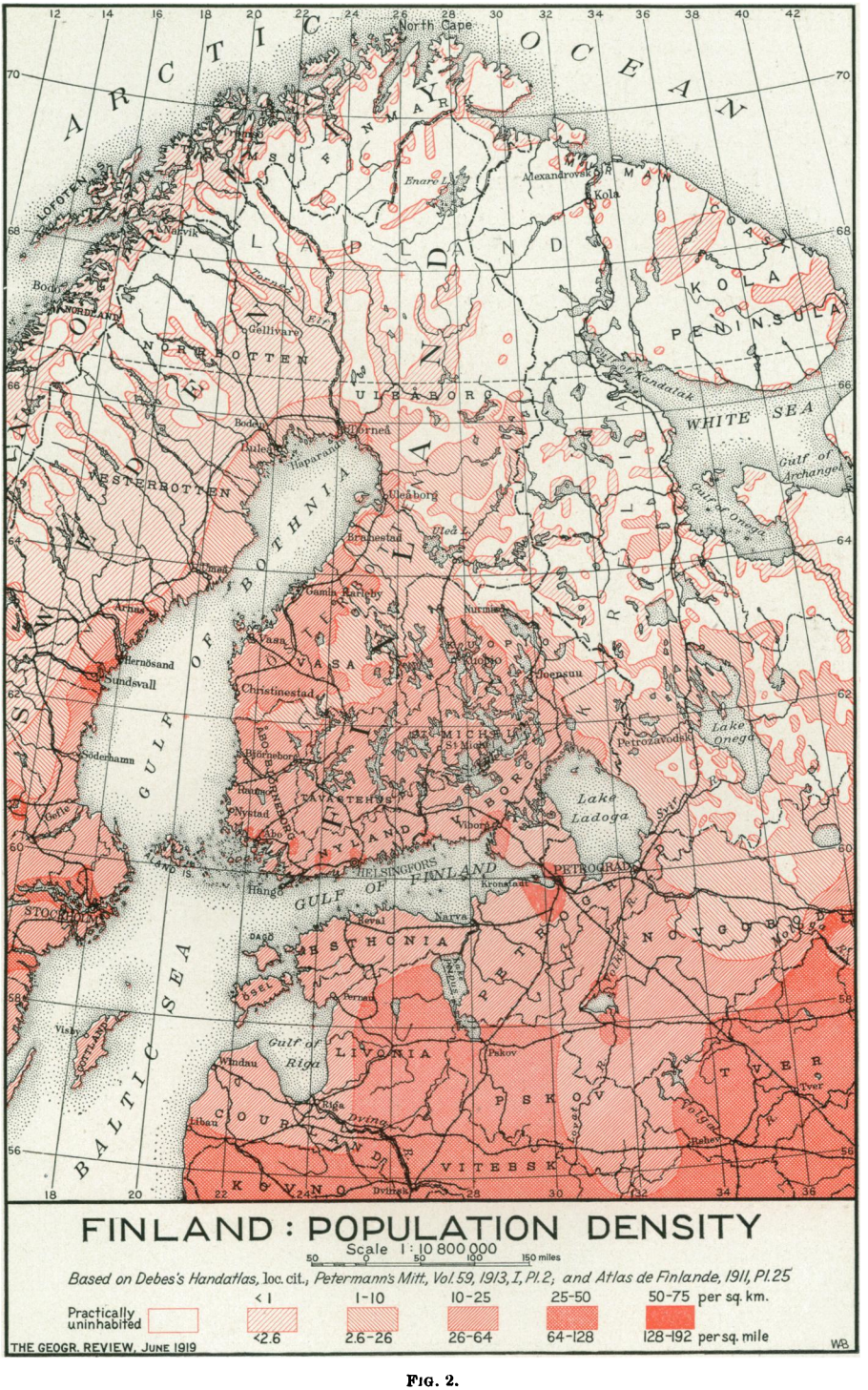
FINLAND: POPULATION DENSITY
Scale 1:10 800 000
50 0 50 100 150 miles
Based on Debes's Handatlas, loc. cit., Petermann's Mitt., Vol. 59, 1913, I, Pl. 2; and Atlas de Finlande, 1911, Pl. 25
Practically uninhabited
<1 <2.6
1-10 2.6-26
10-25 26-64
25-50 64-128
50-75 per sq. km. 128-192 per sq. mile
THE GEOGR. REVIEW, JUNE 1919
WB
ARCTIC OCEAN
BALTIC SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
WHITE SEA
Gulf of Archangel
Gulf of Onega
Gulf of Riga
Lake Onega
Lake Ladoga
North Cape
Enare L.
Kola
KOLA PENINSULA
LAPLAND
NORRBOTTEN
VASTERBOTTEN
ULEABORG
KARELIA
FINLAND
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
COURLAND
PSKOV
TVER
NOVGOROD
VITEBSK
KOVNO
Narvik
Gellivara
Torneå
Uleaborg
Brahestad
Vasa
Christinestad
Hernösand
Sundsvall
Söderhamn
Gefle
Upsala
Stockholm
Nystad
Abo
Hangö
Helsingfors
Wiborg
Petrograd
Kronstadt
Narva
Reval
Dago
Oesel
Visby
Windau
Libau
Riga
Pskov
Tver
Rzhev
Dvinsk

FIG. 2.

the south and west we find the greatest average height and relatively the greatest number of persons with dolichocephalic skulls. Like the Swedes, most Finns have light or blue eyes. Of the Swedes 52 per cent have blue eyes and 30 per cent light; for the Finns the corresponding figures are 45 and 33.

Distribution of Population

Compared with most countries of Western Europe Finland has a scanty population: the average density is 25 per square mile (see map; Fig. 2).

Fig. 3—Pyynikki, a morainic ridge near Tammerfors. Such forested morainic topography is typical of a great part of the country. (Courtesy of Herman Montagu Donner.)

The government of Uleåborg, constituting the northern half of the country, has, because of its greater elevation, colder climate, and scanty resources, only 5 to the square mile. A density of 93 per square mile is found in Nyland, fronting on the western part of the Gulf of Finland, the smallest and the richest of the governments. The detailed distribution of population is interesting. It is beautifully shown in a series of maps on Plate 26 of the "Atlas de Finlande." Just as in the Stone Age, the settlements follow the watercourses, the natural existent means of communication. Even in more thickly inhabited parts the population is scanty away from the watercourses. In the skerries of the southwest and in the maritime district of Saima the great wealth of waterways leads to an even distribution of the dwelling places. In Österbotten, around Åbo, and on the isthmus of Karelia they form, as it were, long narrow strips defining the

more fertile river valleys. Small as the population is, it has shown a very considerable increase in the last fifty years.[2] From 1865 to 1908 the annual increase has been 1.15 per cent. This increase is accounted for in considerable part by the growth of industrialism. Before 1865 the natural increase was mainly contributed by the agricultural class. In 1900 only one-tenth of the increase in population could be classed as agricultural. The north also has enjoyed a large increase during the last few decades, owing to the work undertaken in the great forests. Growth of the towns has kept pace with industrial development. It has been estimated that

FIG. 4—View seaward from the coast near Hangö. Hangö lies on a sand-covered gneissic peninsula which forms the southwesternmost point of the Finnish mainland and leads over to the island clusters of the skerries.

4 per cent lived in towns in 1650, 6.4 per cent in 1850, and 15.5 per cent in 1915. The capital, Helsingfors, had 21,000 people in 1850, 94,000 in 1900, and 176,521 in 1915.

EMIGRATION

As in Sweden, increase of population has been checked by emigration. This was slight before 1880, but has since increased considerably. In 1902, the record year, 23,152 persons emigrated; from 1893 to 1909 emigrants numbered 119,919 men and 67,963 women. Of these about three-quarters were drawn from the agricultural population, and not less than 25 to 31

[2] Sweden, together with Finland, has had reliable population statistics ever since 1749, a distinction to which no other country can lay claim. In 1749 Finland had 534,065 inhabitants; in 1915 there were 3,300,650.

per cent were peasant proprietors with their children. A good part of the emigrants were Swedish Finlanders from Österbotten, belonging to the most industrious and capable element in the community. The majority emigrated to North America.[3] A large number of these emigrants left their country on account of the illegal conscription imposed by the Russian authorities. Another reason for emigration lies in the poverty of the country. The proportion of persons engaged in industry is still small, and Finland cannot support its population on its own produce.

The Land

Finnish Agriculture and Its Basis

The country is a low plateau of crystalline rock exceedingly accidented in detail as a result of glacial action on an already irregular and fractured surface. A morainic mantle covers at least four-fifths of the land. Lakes abound, especially in the eastern part of the country. Most abundantly watered is the administrative district of St. Michel, with 29 per cent of water. In relation to its extent Finland has been estimated to have one-third more inland water than Sweden, three and a half times as much as Norway or Switzerland, ten times as much as Germany, and forty times as much as France. The only region really comparable with Finland in this respect is the Laurentian Plateau, in which are areas with 25 per cent water surface.

It has already been remarked that the climate is severe. Actually in Finland, as in Norway and Sweden, it is not as rigorous as in other countries of the same latitude (approximately 60° to 70°) by reason of the tempering influence of the warm southwesterly winds. Compared with the mean annual temperature prevailing in lands between the 60th and 70th parallels that of Finland is about 6° higher. Naturally the country shows a considerable range of mean annual temperature between its northern and southern limits. While the mean annual temperature at Åbo in the south is about 40° F., in Finnish Lapland it is 27° F. The difference between east and west is also marked: the west on account of its exposure to maritime influence is 3.5° warmer than the east. Sudden changes of temperature are common and, especially in spring and early summer, are likely to be disastrous, the crops over great parts of the country being frequently destroyed by night frosts.

The Crops

In consequence the harvests vary a great deal from one year to another. Crop failures and famines have not been rare. The year 1867 was one of fearful dearth. The rye crop was then less than 2,000,000 hectoliters, whereas a year or two later it was over 4,500,000. In 1889 the potato

[3] See Eugene Van Cleef: The Finn in America, *loc. cit.*

crop was over 7,000,000 hectoliters; three years later it was below 4,000,000. During the great war, too, the Finns have had a bitter experience of what famine means. Latterly more attention has been given to the cultivation of oats than to that of rye, because of the increased possibilities of importing breadstuffs, and because oats are hardier against frost.

The acreage devoted to oats much exceeds that given to rye, but the oat crop is partly destined for fodder. Rye still remains the principal crop grown for human consumption. It is cultivated up to latitude 64° and in favorable years it ripens up to 67°. Barley is grown up to latitude 68°. This northerly extension of cultivation is in part due to the accumulated temperatures gained in the long daylight periods of summer in this land of the midnight sun. Whereas in the Åland Islands barley takes 116 days to ripen, in the higher latitudes not more than 63 days are counted on between sowing and harvest. Oats are common up to latitude 64°. Wheat is sparsely cultivated, and only in the south. Next to rye, potatoes are the most important foodstuff grown.

Even in normal years the soil does not yield sufficient breadstuffs to support the population. The following table shows the produce of the country compared with the imports between 1896 and 1905.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTATION OF FINLAND, 1896–1905

(*Amounts in millions of kilograms*)

PRODUCT	AVERAGE ANNUAL HARVEST		IMPORTS	
	1896–1900	1901–05	1896–1900	1901–05
Wheat	4.17	3.32	84.19	111.93
Rye	312.78	274.06	244.00	355.07
Barley	110.32	101.35	16.80	19.79
Oats	367.41	297.5	12.15	22.44
Potatoes and other root crops	446.18	517.26	7.34	8.01

In recent years a great deal has been done for the improvement of agriculture. Throughout the farming country there are agricultural schools and colleges. Cattle breeding is of the greatest importance. In 1907 there were 1,100,000 cows in the country (i. e. 374 cows per 1,000 inhabitants). Butter to the amount of 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds is exported annually, chiefly to England, in which country, however, it is known rather as "Danish" than Finnish. In the improvement of butter making a great part has been played by co-operative activity. In 1914 Finland had 395 co-operative dairies.

Half the population of Finland lives by agriculture or cattle raising, but as yet only 8.6 per cent of the land is under cultivation or pasturage. Finland has undoubtedly much cultivable ground which has not yet been utilized. It is estimated that no less than 31 per cent of the land surface is covered by peat bog and marsh. By drainage it would be possible to bring vast districts under the plough.

Furthermore, the distribution of the land in certain parts of the country

is not what it might be; large holdings are too numerous and too important, although extremely large estates (*latifundia*) do not exist. Properties with about 2,000 acres of arable land under cultivation are the largest, and even the big landowners practically always live on their estates. Characteristically the Finland of law and order has found its best bulwark against Bolshevism, outside of the educated classes, in the peasant proprietors.

The National Riches: Forests and Falls

Climate and soil in Finland are favorable to forest growth, and the country is to a large extent covered with woods, in which pine, fir, and birch predominate. From time immemorial forests have played a great

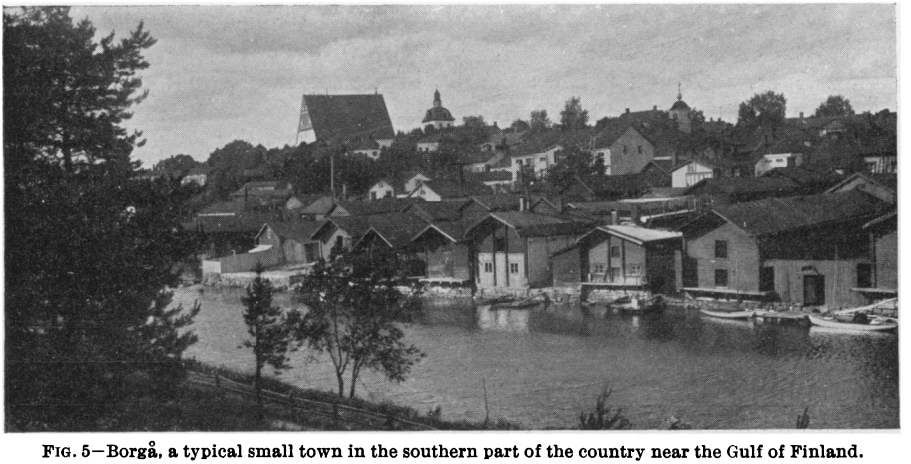

Fig. 5—Borgå, a typical small town in the southern part of the country near the Gulf of Finland.

part in the history of the inhabitants. By burning woodland they obtained the ash necessary for fertilizers. For a long time the cultivating of grain was only possible by this process, and even today the same procedure is carried out in the most easterly districts.

The chief national riches of the country lie in its forests and waterfalls. From the beginning of the industrial period forest resources have been commercially exploited. Timber exports have given Finland the necessary economic foundation without which transportation and public instruction could not have been developed as they have been during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. In 1913 wood and wood products formed 75 per cent of the exports of the country, of which the total value was 404,000,000 Finnish marks (francs).

In one industrial factor Finland appears to be deficient. Mineral resources, so far as is known, are inconsiderable. It has been recently stated that the Swedish ore fields in Lapland should have corresponding fields in Finnish territory. Some reconnaissance work has been reported, but as yet one cannot speak of it with authority.

It is Finland's great wealth of water power that gives the country its chief possibilities in industrial development. The hydrographic system of the interior, especially of the Lake Plateau, is exceedingly complex. Characteristically elongated lakes are united by a more or less considerable river, which, before it reaches the sea, flows through a tract of few lakes with a copious wealth of rapids. The largest fall in Finland is Imatra, famous for its natural beauty. Its water power is placed at 80,000 horse power.[4] The total water power of the country is estimated at not quite 3,000,000 horse power, by no means all of which, however, can be used for industry. In 1911 about 100,000 horse power was in use, but this is only a small proportion of what is available.

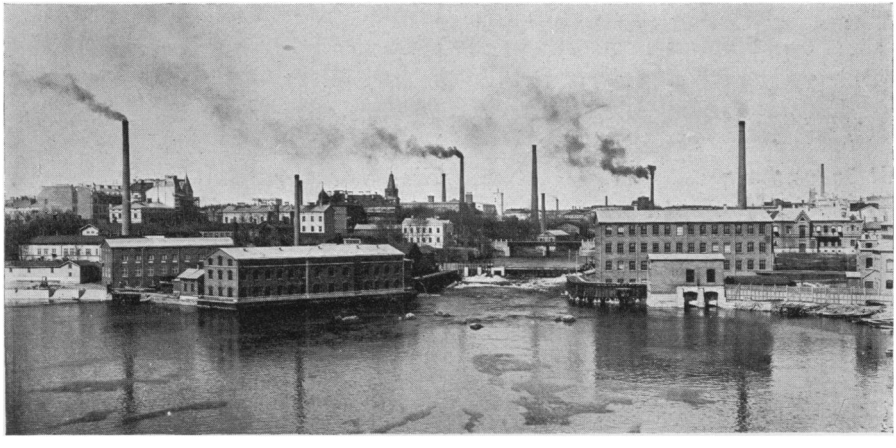

FIG. 6—Tammerfors, the largest manufacturing town in Finland. The town lies on a stream forming the main southwestern outlet of the Finnish Lake Plateau, with a fall of 60 feet in one mile. The waterpower thus generated is utilized by its paper, cotton, and linen mills.

The Vuoksen River, the outlet of the Saima lake basin to Lake Onega, has available 435,000 horse power at low water. But as much of this power now goes to waste as is used in all Finland. Of the power utilized, the greater part (about 80 per cent) is employed by paper works.

The value of the output of the various Finnish industries in 1913 was 750,000,000 Finnish marks. Workmen employed in industry in 1913 numbered 109,238.

COMMUNICATIONS BY LAND AND WATER

The Finlanders have not neglected to use their financial resources, which, in their small way, are good, for the purpose of developing communications and public instruction. Finland has the best highroads of all countries situated in the same latitude. Whereas in the days of Gustavus Adolphus the roads were like the present roads in northeastern Bolivia,

[4] See the note on "The Utilization of Imatra Fall, Finland, for Hydro-Electric Power," *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 4, 1917, p. 399.—EDIT. NOTE.

FIG. 7.

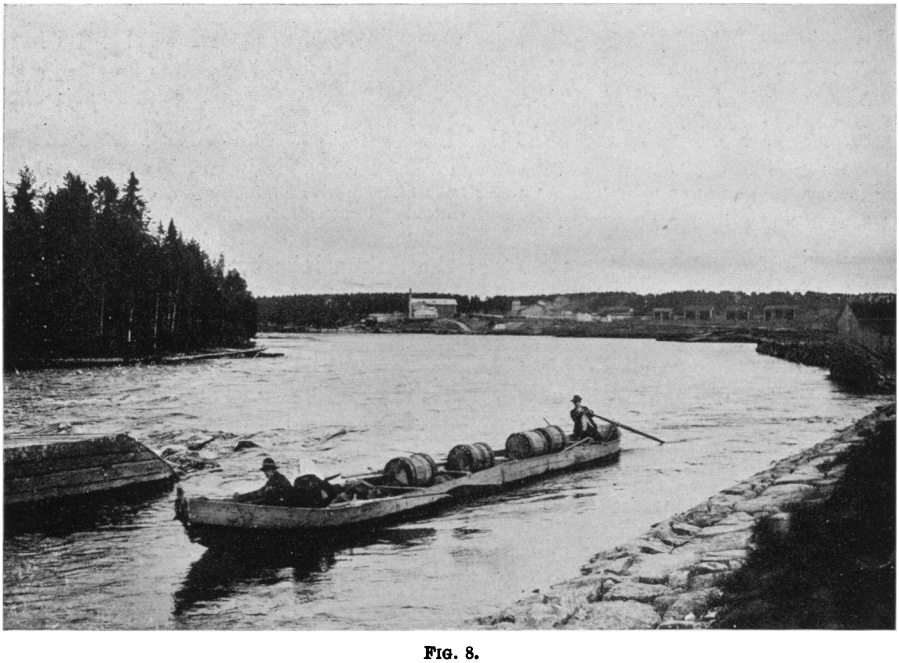

FIG. 8.

FIG. 7—A characteristic view of the Finnish Lake Plateau (in the central part, near Kuopio). Lake Kallavesi in the distance.

FIG. 8—A Finnish inland waterway. In the foreground the canalized portion of the river (above the Koivukoski Falls at Kajana in the northern part of the Lake Plateau).

(Figs. 7 and 8 reprinted from Figs. 36 and 37 in Dominian's "The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe," Amer. Geogr. Soc., New York, 1917.)

FIG. 9.

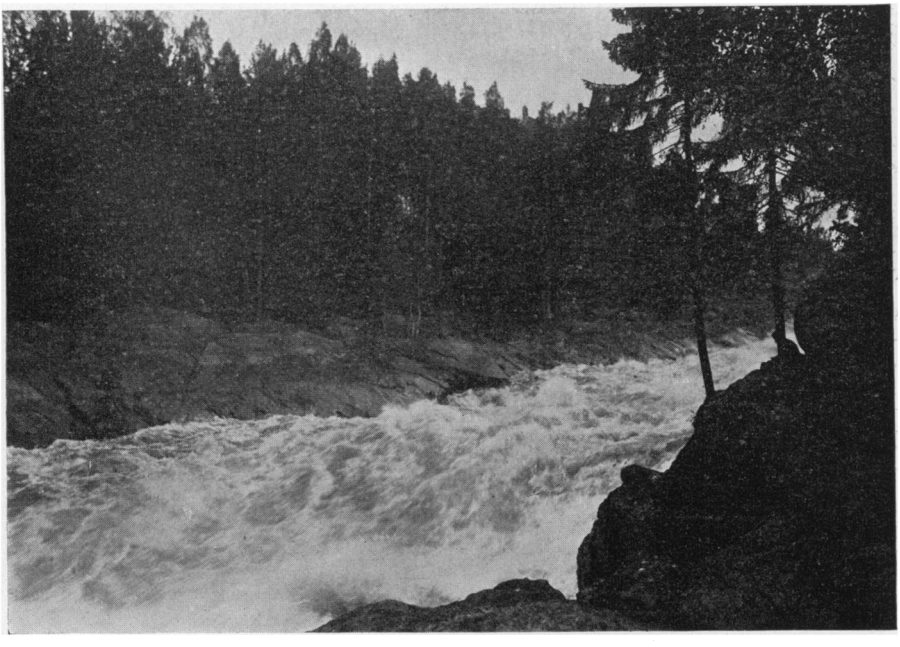

FIG. 10.

FIG. 9—Olofsborg, a medieval castle of the Swedish period near the town of Nyslott in the southeastern part of the Lake Plateau.

FIG. 10—Imatra Fall, the largest rapids in Finland, generating 80,000 horsepower. The Vuoksen River, in which the rapids occur, is the main southeastern outlet of the Lake Plateau and decends from a level of 255 feet to one of 16 feet. The rapids themselves have a fall of 65 feet in a distance of 1,060 feet. The waterpower of Finland's streams, due to the undeveloped drainage of her glaciated surface, is one of the country's most important economic assets.

for example, road making was considerably developed during the latter half of the eighteenth century and still more developed during the last century. The highroads are estimated at nearly 17,000 miles in extent, and the village roads at 10,400 miles. This road building has of course been expensive in so thinly inhabited a country, as experience in pioneer America may well suggest. Characteristic of Finland are the so-called winter roads, which are used when the lakes are frozen over. By traveling partly by land and partly on frozen lakes long detours can be avoided.

The numerous watercourses in Finland have been of extreme importance as highways of communication ever since the Stone Age. For centuries their improvement has been a matter of concern. Certain canals date back to the Middle Ages. The crowning work of improvement, however, is the Saima Canal. The Saima system of lakes, covering 26,000 square miles, 23,200 of which are in Finland, is the greatest in all Europe. Direct connection of this system with the Gulf of Finland, first contemplated in the sixteenth century, was achieved in the middle of the nineteenth. By means of other canals its most distant parts have been rendered easy of access, and it thus affords an outlet of incalculable economic importance for a great part of southeastern Finland. In other systems of lakes, too, canal works have been carried out on a considerable scale.

The first railway for general traffic was opened in Finland in 1862. In 1915 the total railway mileage was 2,500. If we compare the length of the railways with the population of the country, Finland is on a par with such progressive countries as France, Great Britain, and Belgium, and this in spite of the obstacles to railway construction presented by unfavorable topography and climate.

The Finnish mercantile marine consisted in 1914 of 3,384 sailing vessels of 389,758 tons, and 638 steamships of 82,133 tons. Prior to the great war Finnish ships kept up regular communications with Stockholm, Lübeck, Stettin, Copenhagen, Antwerp, Hull, London, Havre, and Bordeaux. They sailed, of course, under the Russian flag, so that their Finnish nationality would hardly be noticed. The long indented seacoast, with its innumerable havens and its fisheries, has naturally bred a race of sailors. Finns are excellent seamen, and many of them serve in foreign navies, where they have the reputation of being capable and honest, though somewhat hot-tempered.

Education

While Finland still belonged to the great Russian Empire it was unquestionably the part of that domain where most was done for education of all grades.[5] In 1915 there were 3,250 national schools in Finland in the rural districts. All these national schools are mixed schools. In that year, in the rural districts, 51 per cent of all children of school age

[5] See Arthur Reade: Finland and the Finns, New York, 1915, pp. 178-194.

attended some national school. But the ability to read and write is considerably greater than these figures suggest, owing to widespread home teaching. Practically every Finlander can read, and most of them can write. It is chiefly in the remote, thinly populated parts of the country that the number of children not attending any school is considerable. All children living in towns receive school instruction.

Secondary education in Finland is on the same high level as in the other Scandinavian countries and in Holland. It is of interest to note that during the last few decades the Finnish-speaking element that has had the benefit of secondary education has grown larger and larger. In 1880-1881 pupils in the Swedish-speaking state institutions numbered 1,764; in 1908-1909, 1,771; the corresponding figures in the Finnish-speaking institutions were 786 and 4,756 respectively. In the higher Swedish-speaking state schools for girls there were 784 pupils in 1890-1891 and 1,042 in 1908-1909; the corresponding figures in Finnish-speaking schools were 618 and 2,483.

Finland has now two universities, Helsingfors and Åbo. The former was founded in 1640 in Åbo and was moved to Helsingfors in 1827, when Åbo was burned down. The new University of Åbo, intended only for the Swedish population of the country, was instituted in 1918 with the well-known sociologist, Professor E. Westermarck, as president. At Helsingfors there were 3,435 students in 1915, of whom 799 were women. Standards at the Finnish university are on the same high plane as in the Scandinavian countries. It can boast, among other things, of having produced an incorruptible body of judges. The Scandinavian countries, moreover, have to thank the Finnish medical faculty for the fact that cholera, which appears every summer in Petrograd, has not spread westward. Rabies, which is so common in Russia, is unknown in Sweden, thanks to the hygienic shield Finland forms against the East.

From the University of Helsingfors have also come men whose names are world-renowned, such as Runeberg, the poet; Adolf Nordenskiöld, the first man to sail around Europe and Asia; and Westermarck, the sociologist, author of "The History of Human Marriage."

As is natural, Finnish philologists and ethnologists have concentrated their energies mainly on the Finnish language and Finnish culture in and out of Finland. The impulse was given to the work by Elias Lönnrot's discovery of the great epic of the Finns, the Kalevala, the first version of which was published in 1835. The influence of the great epic as a source of spiritual inspiration to the National movement has been most profound. The folklore material collected in Finland is enormous; in 1907 it embraced 310,000 items—legends, sagas, proverbs, etc.—from the Finnish-speaking population; of the folklore written in Swedish 39,158 items had been recorded up to the same date.

The Future of Finland

The Finns, as has been seen, have a country with a geographical position that in many respects is little to be envied. But the race has striven honestly and patiently to acquire and develop Western culture. If principles of justice win the day in this world, Finland can look forward to a happy future. She has certain boundary questions, though they are not quite as acute as those of most of the other newly freed nationalities of Europe. The eastern boundary is unfortunately not ethnologically correct. A considerable part of what is still Russian Karelia is inhabited by Finns (see Fig. 1), who have shown strong sympathies for union with Finland especially in quite recent days.[6] On the other hand, the purely Swedish population on the Åland Islands has been practically unanimous in desiring to be reunited to Sweden.

Once again it may be emphasized that Finland is permeated with Swedish culture. The majority of the leading men still have Swedish as their native tongue. Mannerheim, to quote but one example, the regent whose sympathies are so strongly with the Entente Powers, is a Swedish Finlander. Yet the Finnish element is coming more and more to the front, a fact that is not surprising when we remember that it forms the predominant majority of the population and that, in cultural respects, it is on a level with the Swedo-Finnish element. It is to be hoped that this Finnish element will go on adding to the edifice of culture which has been building for centuries, despite frost and famine and the ever-threatening trouble from the East. It is likewise to be hoped that in the days to come Finland will know how to apply to the minority within the confines of the country the principle that it claims should be applied to their country in its entirety, viz. the right for small peoples to live their own life. In a broad sense Finland is the outpost of civilization against the East, for Scandinavia, and thereby for the West.

[6] Russian, or Eastern, Karelia embraces a belt of land 60 to 150 miles wide extending from Lake Ladoga to the White Sea. It belongs to the geological and botanical province known as Fenno-Scandia (Scandinavia without Scania, Finland, Russian Karelia, and the peninsula of Kola). A heavily forested land, it has been very isolated. This condition of economic backwardness has, however, been removed by the construction of the Murman railroad, which runs through the territory (see "Russia's War-Time Outlets to the Sea," with map, 1:24,500,000, *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 1, 1916, pp. 128-132). About half the population is of Finnish stock, the Finnish element especially predominating in the western part of the region. The Karelians live under primitive conditions, and such modern civilization as exists is Russian in character. The region has never belonged to Finland or Sweden, and its outlook is toward the East, whereas that of Finland is toward the West.—Edit. Note.